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## Population and Migration

*Immigration. A World Movement and Its American Significance.*

By HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. ix, 455. \$1.75.)

Professor Fairchild's *Greek Immigration*, which appeared in 1911, was a guaranty that any book by him on general immigration would be a thorough and valuable piece of work; and the present volume seems to the writer much the best treatment of the subject that has appeared in recent years. In any work of moderate size, dealing with so large a topic, certain limitations are inevitable. The material has increased so much in the last few years that writers are obliged to choose between a detailed statistical treatment with a minimum of discussion, and a narrative and critical statement with fewer tables of figures. Jenks and Lauck, in *The Immigration Problem*, chose the former method; while Fairchild follows the latter, often referring to other writers for statistical details. And yet he has summarized accurately the results of recent investigations, and added wise and cautious interpretations, in such a way that little of value to the general reader has been omitted.

The author points out in his preface (see also p. 166), that immigration may be considered from several points of view—that of the native American, that of the immigrant, and that of the world as a whole.

The immigration question is set forth as a part of an inclusive conservation program for all humanity. The modern situation is placed in its appropriate historical setting. Particularly, it is demonstrated that the popular notion that a belief in restriction is inconsistent with sympathy for the immigrant is false. The restrictionist may be the truest friend of the alien.

Fairchild devotes considerable space to colonial and early immigration, nearly one quarter of the book dealing with the period before 1882. This survey is one of the most interesting parts of the volume, because it contains much material not found in other recent works, and because it shows how early certain evils of immigration were recognized. Then follow a brief summary of federal legislation, and chapters on the volume and racial composition, the causes, and the effects of immigration. Next are discussed the methods of inspection, the condition of arriving aliens, their distribution, and their effect upon the standard of living. Then are considered the exploitation of immigrants, wages, pau-

perism, crime, insanity, industrial effects, social stratification, political effects, and the results of emigration in foreign countries. There is also an ample bibliography.

The great merits of the book are its comprehensiveness and its sane and well-balanced discussion of disputed points, especially in the interpretation of statistics. The author points out (p. 127) that the usual method of computing the net addition to population by comparing the numbers of immigrant and of emigrant aliens is defective in neglecting to take into account the permanent domicile of many non-immigrant and non-emigrant aliens. He disposes (p. 228) of the oft-repeated argument from the low density of population in the United States; and (p. 308) of the fallacy that immigrants force native workers into better positions.

Especially convincing is his discussion (pp. 215-226) of General Walker's theory that immigration has not increased population in this country. Although, unfortunately, Dr. Hourwich's *Immigration and Labor* had not appeared when this work was being written, the latter's arguments on Walker's thesis and on many other points are completely refuted. It is currently supposed that the ebb and flow of immigration constitute a safety valve in our industrial situation; but Fairchild, following Commons, shows (pp. 351-358) that there is good ground for thinking that immigration helps to cause crises and panics by preventing that rise in wages which would check overexpansion.

The author does not take up in detail recent suggested legislation or expressions of opinion on restriction, perhaps for lack of space. He condemns without qualification race prejudice, which, however, probably has distinct value as a conservative force. In a footnote, he complains that the word "recreation" does not appear in the indexes of recent works; but it may be noted that the word "eugenics" does not occur in his own. Apart from economic considerations, the present tendency is to regard regulation of immigration as a branch of national eugenics; the subject is covered, however, indirectly. The book may be cordially commended to all interested in immigration problems.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.

*Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Emigrazione Italiana.* By LUIGI VILLARI. (Milan: Fratelli Treves. 1912. Pp. 314. 3.50 l.)

The first two thirds of Signor Villari's book, describing American institutions and life for the sake of Italians in Italy, have